

*Acacia*, *Mimosa*, and *Salvia*, fls. white," 11 Aug. 1941, *Stanford*, *Retherford*, and *Northcraft* 851 (MO).

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### SOLIDAGO GYMNOSPERMOIDES IN ILLINOIS

Fernald (1950) and Gleason (1952) include Illinois in the range for *Solidago gymnospermoides* (Greene) Fern. Jones and Fuller (1955) state that the Illinois plants have been misidentified and are really *Solidago media* (Greene) Bush, thus excluding it from the Illinois flora. This interpretation has been followed by other authors regarding the Illinois flora to date. *Solidago gymnospermoides* differs from *Solidago media* in having leaves 1-nerved, sometimes faintly 3-nerved, conspicuously punctulate, and with heads cylindric, tending to be pedicellate while *Solidago media* has leaves 3-nerved, usually with 1-2 additional pairs of fainter nerves, punctation not conspicuous, and with heads slenderly campanulate or turbinate, chiefly sessile or subsessile in small glomerules. The western ranging *Solidago gymnospermoides* does extend into northern and west-central Illinois and appears to be common in dry situations there. Because of its close resemblance to *Solidago media* it apparently has been overlooked and misidentified as this species. The following two specimens deposited in the herbarium at Southern Illinois University are cited as representative specimens as proof of this species in Illinois: MASON CO.: Near Tehron, *Winterringer* 5046; WILL CO.: Along New York Central Railroad between Frankfort and Will-Cook County line, *Schulenberg*, *Schauss*, & *Kopp* s.n. Specimens in other herbaria have also been examined by the author from Cass, Cook, Kanakee, and Stark Counties.

#### LITERATURE CITED

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- GLEASON, H. A. 1952. The new Britton and Brown illustrated flora of northeastern United States and adjacent Canada. 3 vol. Hafner Publishing Co., Inc., New York. 595 p.



JONES, G. N. and G. D. FULLER, 1955. Vascular plants of Illinois. University of Illinois Press, Urbana. 593 p.

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THE DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF FRESH MATURE DRUPES OF VIBURNUM RECOGNITUM AND V. DENTATUM In the company of H. K. Svenson and J. A. Churchill on September 12, 1967, I collected *Viburnum recognitum* Fern. and *V. dentatum* L. growing side by side at two widely separated places in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, near the northern limit of range for the latter species. The cymes of blue-black fruit were abundant.

The two species were easily distinguished at a distance of several meters one from the other by their foliage, the leaves of the former being relatively small, elliptical and acute to acuminate. On close inspection, the fruits were distinctive. Those of *V. recognitum* were globose with short pointed style bases surmounting the flattish summits, and measuring 5-6 mm long exclusive of the points. In marked contrast, the fruits of *V. dentatum* were ellipsoid with somewhat longer points and 6-7 mm long. No intergrades were noticed at either station.

Curiously, Fernald (1), (2), makes no mention of fresh ripe-fruit characters of these two species aside from color. Gleason (3) makes no reference to *Viburnum recognitum* as a taxon of any rank, and confines his description of the drupes of *V. dentatum* to the statement "... blue-black, subglobose to ovoid, 5-10 mm long." McAtee (4) describes those of *V. recognitum* var. *recognitum* as "spherical to ovoid, 4 to 6 (usually 5) mm. in length (dried); and those of *V. dentatum* "spherical to ovoid, 4 to 6 mm. long (dried)." Apparently, he had observed no difference in shape of fresh fruit between the two.

I call attention to the possibility that the size and shape of mature fresh fruit may prove to be of diagnostic value.